

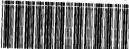




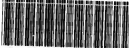


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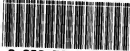


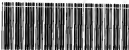
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im Weltkriege  
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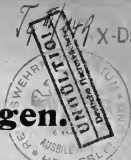
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# Kriegserfahrungen.

## I. Theorie und Praxis.

Den Krieg lernt man am besten durch den Krieg. Kriegserfahrungen sind für den Soldaten die wichtigste Quelle der Belehrung. Niemand wird daran zweifeln.

Kriegserfahrungen können aber auch zur Gefahr werden, zum falschen Zauberwort, das Zweifel allzu leicht löst und Widerspruch, auch wenn er gerechtfertigt ist, niederschlägt.

Die Versuchung liegt nahe, wenn man irgendeine Ansicht, eine Maßnahme, einen Grundsatz oder einen Befehl durchsetzen will, sich zu helfen, indem man sagt: „Das hat sich im Kriege so bewährt.“ Noch wirksamer pflegt es zu sein, wenn man ein „bekanntlich“ beifügt oder schlangweg behauptet, unter denen, die wirklich selbst praktische Erfahrungen hätten, sei kein Zweifel. Wer anderer Ansicht sei, urteile vom grünen Tisch, er sei ein „Theoretiker“.

Ist man erst soweit, daß die eigene Ansicht als die praktisch erprobte, die des andern als die theoretische gilt, so ist der Gegner bald in den Sand gestreckt. Denn für den Soldaten ist der Ruf, ein Theoretiker zu sein, ein schlimmer Makel, trotz Moltke, der ausgesprochener Theoretiker war, und trotz Friedrich dem Großen, der sagt, die Hauptarbeit des Heerführers sei die Tätigkeit am grünen Tisch.\*)

Nach Kriegen, so sollte man denken, müßten besonders große Fortschritte in der Erkenntnis militärischer Wahrheiten eintreten, Heere mit Kriegserfahrung sollten solchen ohne oder mit geringer Kriegserfahrung erheblich voraus sein.

In Wirklichkeit war es recht oft umgekehrt.

Unser Heer von 1914 hatte so gut wie keine praktische Kriegserfahrung seit 1870, und doch waren wir militärisch weit besser als sämtliche Gegner, von denen z. B. die Russen 1877/78 und 1904/05 und die Serben 1912 große Kriege durchgemacht hatten, während Franzosen, Engländer und wahrscheinlich auch Amerikaner, Belgier, Italiener und Portugiesen über mehr, wenigstens in Kolonialkriegen erfahrenes Personal verfügten als wir.

Ebenso hatte vor 1866 das österreichische Heer mehr Gelegenheit gehabt, praktische Kriegserfahrungen zu sammeln, als das preußische, und war diesem doch sehr unterlegen.

Man kann sogar die seltsame Tatsache feststellen, daß gerade nach Kriegen oft ein militärischer Rückschritt eintritt oder daß wenigstens der Fortschritt überraschend langsam kommt.

So blieb z. B. die Kriegskunst nach den fridericianischen Kriegen in auffallender Weise stehen. Auch bei der preußischen Armee kamen die bei einzelnen vorhandenen Erkenntnisse nicht zum Durch-

\*) Generalprinzipien des Krieges.

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# UNSEREN IM WELTKRIEG GEFALLENEN

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AM 18. JANUAR 1922



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# STIMME AUS DER FRONT

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und der 1. Armee.

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COUNT LUXBURG, GERMAN CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AT BUENOS AIRES, TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, BERLIN, MAY 19, 1917: "I beg that the small steamer Oran Guazo, January 31 (meaning which sailed 31st), 200 tons, which is now nearing Bordeaux, with a view to the change of flag, may be spared if possible, or else sunk without a trace being left (spurlos versenkt).—(Signed) LUXBURG."

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[Westminster Gazette.]

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# REALITY.

THE WORLD'S SEARCHLIGHT ON GERMANY.

SPURLOS VERSENKT.



Neutral: "Look! The sea is red with the blood of my murdered brothers!"

The Hun: "Well, my dear friend, it's not my fault; I gave strict orders to *LEAVE NO TRACE* whatever!"

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THE WORLD'S SEARCHLIGHT ON GERMANY.

## BRITISH LABOUR'S REPLY TO HERTLING.

BY BEN TILLET, M.P.

THE German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag last week was brutally frank not only to the enemies of Germany but to the German working people. He expressed confidence on the part of the German Government in "victory"; he also represented the belief that no sort of reform movement belongs to the German working class.

There is some lacking to that assumption. The German working people have been as much of the "junker" and "blood and iron" and "frightfulness" persuasion as the worst of the military class. There is an extraordinary feeling not only of admiration for the German Government system but of belief in military power on the part of the German working class.

I have warned this country right from the beginning of the docility, almost amounting to slavishness, shown in the German working people's readiness to serve the military power under the most extreme perils and privations involved in the present world-war.

I am not at all surprised to read the Chancellor's speech. One can only judge what it means by contrast. Our own people would eject any Government if a responsible Minister like Hertling were to make about an absolutist system such a statement that "of the fundamental principles of our imperial constitution nothing can nor shall be changed."

I feel also that, while there is a superficial appearance of truth in his statement as to the minor successes of the Central Powers, the speaker leaves entirely out of account, for political reasons, a number of facts. First is the tremendous hold our Army has on the Western Front and the might of our own great Navy. Then he obscures the value of the successes reached by us in the West and the East, and ignores their significance as showing how the power to strike, whether in Flanders or the East, lies with us. He forgets also that the successes of the Central Powers have cost a great deal in lives, and that it will cost

still more in lives to hold the positions now won. It is an axiom that "it costs more to hold a city than to conquer it." This will operate like a bleeding process on the Central Powers.

Then there is the great democracy of America coming in, with its resources of free men and of industrial and manufacturing power. These combined influences of growing strength on our side and of increasing weakness on that of our enemies will in the long run entirely nullify the

superficial successes of our enemies, and will, if we hold on and hold together, give us victory.

The point of the German Chancellor's diatribe was in the tail. He closes his ill-conceived statement, which refuses to amend any constitutional grievance that the German working people have, by asking them "to wait, to endure, to hold out."

After all, this is the test—will the people under repression outlast in war those who live under democracy? I feel sure on our side that a democracy under freedom will be able to beat a suppressed and dragooned German people. The speech is at least a lesson to our own British democracy to teach them that we cannot afford to lose this war, as it would mean our people being placed under the same degrading conditions as the German people, and subject to the arrogance and insolence of men like Hertling.

I am confident that our people will issue the Chancellor an effective answer. The issue at stake is the future of freedom throughout the world. In this war we have a highly organised autocracy, represented by Germany, defying every law of humanity: in defence of freedom, the great democracies that have been obliged laboriously to organise their resources against the Central Powers.

With the trained manhood of our people we shall win the fight for world freedom, and shall for ever make it impossible for the Hertlings to flout labour and to use the working people as the passive tools of militarism.



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BEN TILLET.

# REALITY.

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